

A BUCKEYE'S IMPRESSION

What Secretary of Ohio Board of Agriculture Writes

One of the most popular delegates to the National Farmers' Congress in Raleigh last week was Mr. A. P. Sandles, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. In a private letter to the editor received yesterday, Mr. Sandles said: "My visit was a pleasure indeed and the treatment was so royal that I could not refrain from giving my thoughts expression." Here is his contribution:

THE OLD NORTH STATE

The Impressions of a Buckeye.
North Carolina, Queen of the South, land of hope and future greatness, within your borders comes down the Rainbow of Promise to bless your domain with pots of gold.

Your lands are fertile, your plowmen strong and brave. With brawn and brain they farm the earth and receive reward at harvest time.

Rolling plains, beautiful valleys, picturesque hills, and balmy climate, make you an enchanted spot in the land of the Sunny South.

Agriculture and education are the scaffolding by means of which God builds up a Commonwealth, and by this sign you are marching onward.

Your fires are burning, your wheels are turning, and ten thousand chimneys emit the smoke of industry, toil, and progress.

The nation owes you gratitude, because in days gone by, when the yoke of oppression was bearing down, you had the courage to bid defiance to a tyrant king.

Uneasy rested the British Red Coat when his foot was upon your soil. Long will he remember the chastening which you gave at Guilford Court House.

When strangers knock at your gates, they open wide, and the word "Welcome" is written in capital letters across your hearts and over your doors. Within the walls of your happy homes dwell sweethearts, wives, mothers, and daughters estimable beyond compare.

Then here's to the health, wealth, success and happiness of the Old North State. Blessed with loyal men and royal women. Hence a thousand years, may you endure.

A. P. SANDLES.

Pellagra and Corn Worms.

(R. J. R. in Atlanta Constitution.)

J. W. Grason—Many years ago, when this country was settling up, with the clearing up of much fresh land, and as a general rule, new ground was planted late in corn, we had plenty of blind staggers and mad staggers among our horses, and nearly every case was fatal. But, as the farms became older, this disease became less common, and now it has been many years since I have heard of a case; and no doubt staggers was produced by a worm which infected the young corn in the roasting-ear stage, and might not this be the cause of pellagra?

Answer—"Blind Staggers," or cerebro-spinal meningitis, has been shown to be due to the eating of damaged ensilage, corn, brewers' grains, oats, etc., or to drinking stagnant pond water or well water contaminated by surface drainage.

In England a similar disease has been called "grass staggers." In the South it has been attributed to the eating of worm-eaten corn. According to many means of information, it seems to be as prevalent now as it was a generation or so ago. I have never heard it suggested that the corn ear worm (same as cotton boll worm and tomato worm) was the cause of any disease, and do not think it at all probable.

Opinions as to the cause of pellagra, even among physicians, seem to be in a sort of formative or tentative stage. My opinion, which may not be worth much—is that the disease has no relation to the eating of corn bread, or corn in any form, else it would have been prevalent ever since the first settlement of this country, when we began to use Indian corn, and even before, among the Indians. We still eat corn bread and hominy at our house, and expect to continue to do so until better evidence is presented that it causes pellagra or any other disease.

NUBBINS OF FARM NEWS.

Date culture in California is being pushed. The experiment stations at Indio and Mecca have distributed 200,000 date seeds and have more to give out.

One of the largest tobacco farms in the world—a 25,000-acre affair near Amsterdam, Ga.—has grown about a third of all the Sumatra tobacco used for cigar wrappers in the United States.

A Missouri subscriber asks: "How shall I start gooseberry plants?" They are usually grown from cuttings, but should be taken from new wood in the winter and should be planted with only one or two buds above ground. This should be done very early and it is now too late for this year.

Ground Phosphate Rock

Beyond question proved to be the greatest soil builder and crop producer at 1-4 cost of acid phosphate or bone.

If you knew all the good things about it, you would order a car at once. We have the finest ground and highest grade.

Farmers' Union Phosphate Co.,
JNO. W. HAWKINS, President,
11 1-2 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

GOOD CORN YIELDS.

Two Robeson County Boys Who Measure Up With the Best in Raising Corn—Winners, Both.

To the Editor Lumberton Robesonian. I am a farmer's son, 14 years of age. My brother Graham, aged 12, and I are members of the boys' contest club.

On Monday, October 25, we had three good reliable men to measure our land and corn. They said I had 96 bushels of good corn and that my brother Graham had 90 bushels. Our corn was cultivated alike on same kind of land, dark soil with clay subsoil. I do not think it would make over 20 to 25 bushels without fertilizer. We did all the work ourselves with the exception of gathering.

We broke our land deep about March 1st, then harrowed with a drag harrow, then broadcast with six loads of manure. We then harrowed each way with disc-harrow. On April 5th we laid off our rows 2 1-2 feet with middle buster and planted corn about 12 inches apart, harrowing in with a drag-harrow. On May 2nd we had a light rain; good seasons up to third week in July, when we had a dry spell which injured our corn very much. May 13th we harrowed corn, then on May 25th we put out acid and manure in every other middle; harrowed on June 4th; on June 19 harrowed again and put out acid and kanit and laid by corn. We used \$8.20 worth of fertilizers on each acre.

HALLY JOHNSON,

Red Springs, N. C., R. F. D. No. 4,
Nov. 3, 1909.

ONE BALE BROUGHT \$124

Colored Tenant Sold Single Bale of Cotton With Seed for \$124 a Few Days Ago.

(Charlotte Observer.)

A tenant on the plantation of Mr. John M. Scott near Fort Mill, S. C., seems to hold the record in this general locality for receiving the largest sum of money from the sale of one bale of cotton, it being reported that he recently marketed at Fort Mill a 700-pound bale for which he received \$124, together with the seed. Mr. Lum Hodges, of the Crab Orchard community, sold a bale on the local market Tuesday for which he received, including the sale of the seed, \$102. Of course, these bales were of extra size, but these records serve to show how much of the cold coin there is in a single bale of cotton so long as the price is 15 cents and the market value of seed 45 cents a bushel.

For the Sheep Raiser.

Shearing machines beat hand-shearing every time. They are not expensive and they cause fewer wounds and do the work more evenly than the average farmer can do with the old-fashioned shears.

Watch the old ewes and when their teeth become badly worn, fatten them as quickly as possible and send them to the block.

A sheep is more profitable taking mutton and wool into consideration between two and six years.

Grade the flock just as carefully as you grade the dairy herd. Weed out the poor animals and keep only the best.

A half dozen poor sheep in a flock of twenty will pull down the profit tremendously. A poor sheep will eat as much or more than a good one and whatever it eats is an actual loss.

How Mr. Doughton Makes Money.

(Wilkes Patriot.)

One of the largest droves of cattle that was ever driven to this place at one time was brought here yesterday by Mr. R. L. Doughton from his farm in Alleghany county. A special train of twelve large cattle cars carried away about 375 of them and the rest of them, probably 150 or more, were driven through to Taylorsville to be shipped to Southern points. It took only a few men and a couple of well trained dog to manage the whole drove.

KILLS TO STOP THE FIEND.

The worst foe for 12 years of John Deye, of Gladwin, Mich., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over \$400.00 without benefit. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve killed the ulcer and cured him. Cures Fever-Sores, Boils, Feltions, Eczema, Salt Rheum. Infalible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Corns. 25c at all druggists.

IRON FENCE
LOW PRICE—HIGH GRADE—
CATALOGUE FREE.
NOW WIRE & IRON WKS. LOUISVILLE, KY

WHERE NORTH CAROLINA

HAS SUFFERED.

The Yanceyville Sentinel is Moving For State Test Farm and a Big Tobacco Market and Justice to the State.

(Yanceyville Sentinel.)

In discussing the location of a State Test farm in this county, Chairman Harvey struck the key note, in our opinion, when he expressed himself in these words:

"North Carolina owes it to herself to place this farm in Caswell county, as it will be a means of bringing to the attention of the world the high type of her bright tobacco, and will go a long ways towards bringing her that credit which justly belongs to her, but which she has never received. Our sister Virginia county of Pittsylvania has one of these farms, and it is imperative that Caswell have one also."

It is too true that North Carolina has never received proper credit for the high character of her bright tobacco, notwithstanding that the weed as produced here in the counties of Granville, Person, Alamance, Orange, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes and Forsyth, reaches a higher degree of excellency than anywhere on the globe. Practically only one Virginia market has given that State her reputation abroad, and that is the market whither have gone the products of these North Carolina counties. We refer, of course, to the Danville market. These tobaccos being shipped from a Virginia market are naturally classed as Virginia tobacco, and tobaccoists across the waters know nothing of North Carolina tobacco as produced in the Piedmont section, classing all North Carolina tobacco with the white, thin, papery type that is shipped from the Eastern Carolina markets.

Chairman Harvey, who, by the way, has traveled in Europe in the interest of tobaccos, tells us that foreign tobaccoists demand Virginia tobacco—and of that type which is sold on the Danville market, most of which is produced here in Piedmont North Carolina.

Caswell county is contiguous to Danville, her boundary line on the North being not more than two and one-half miles removed from that city. Running east and west, Caswell is the centre of the Piedmont section.

This false impression has lasted too long. North Carolina has not only lost in recognition abroad but she has lost millions of dollars by reason of this emptying of her rich produces on a Virginia market. Not only should the State place this test farm here, but should aid in the building of a railroad here that a tobacco market may be established, and this great drain upon her resources be checked. The taxes alone, arising therefrom would more than compensate her. It would do for her what the Danville market has done for Virginia, or prove of the same great benefit as the Winston market. No other town in the State is as ideally located for a tobacco market, with the exception of railroad facilities, as Yanceyville. Given this "One thing thou lackest" and she would come to the front at once.

We shall ask our next representative to make a fight for this, and let him understand now that we will not be satisfied with anything short of a h-l of a fight.

Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

(From Coburn's The Book of Alfalfa.)
The feeding value of alfalfa is largely in its chemical compound known as protein; its extreme digestibility is another desirable quality to be considered, and not least is its appetizing character. Not only do all animals like it, but when given in moderate quantities it seems to increase the general appetite for more fat-making feeds. Steers beginning to "fall off" on a heavy diet of corn will come to their appetites after being fed only a few pounds of alfalfa daily, and will eat and assimilate more corn than before. Alfalfa alone is not a fat-making food. Animals fed upon it grow in weight, but weight is principally of bone and muscle. It is without a sufficiency of fat and carbohydrates, and these should be added in such feeds as corn, cornmeal, Kafir corn, or Kafir cornmeal; or to a limited degree even in corn stover, sorghum or millet. When alfalfa is fed alone all the protein cannot be digested and, therefore it is always economical to add some carbonaceous foods if animals are to be fattened.

Corn and Sport.

(Lumberton Robesonian.)

We invite attention to two communications which are published in this issue about good yields of corn. Some time ago we had somewhat to say about a remarkable ten-acre field of corn in this county that would yield 1,000 bushels. In one of the communications referred to Mr. Johnson writes that he has gathered and measured one acre of that ten-acre field and finds more than 101 bushels of shelled corn. In the other letter one of Mr. Johnson's sons tells how he

\$3.50 Recipe Cures Weak Men --- Free

Send Name and Address Today---
You Can Have it Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4845 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge \$3.00 to \$5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

and his younger brother raised 96 and 90 bushels, respectively, on the two acres they cultivated.

This is worth while. Others may bow down and worship Tyrus Cobb, king in the baseball world, the man who can hit safer and steal bases better and do tricks with the sphere that make fans frantic with glee; but for our part we would go farther to see the 12-year-old boy who raises 90 bushels of corn on an acre, or the 9-year-old boy who raises 96 bushels on an acre, than we would to see any baseball player that ever happened. And we do not underrate the sport, at that. We admire the man or boy who can do anything better than anyone else, and we yield to no one in admiration of good clean sport; but everything is relative in this world, and the boy who knows how to make an acre of corn yield its possible in corn has got your scientific baseball player backed off the boards. Bless the boys who entered the corn contest, say we! If they continue as they have begun long years of usefulness lie before them.

Give the Boy a Chance.

There is no doubt that if farmers would make farm life more attractive and less of dreary drudgery, the boys who are suited to be farmers would be attracted to the farm and would return there after getting the proper education. But the duty of the farmer, as it is the duty of every man, is to give his boys and girls the very best education he can. An education that will educate not only the mind but train the hands to enable the man to do something that the world needs having done. The fact that a boy has been raised on the farm does not mean that he is always the man for the farm. His education may open to him lines of usefulness in which he will make a better success than on the farm itself, and, if he has the advantage of a good agricultural college education, agriculture will be all the better if he finds that he is better suited to be a scientist in the sciences on which agriculture is founded, that if he returned to the farm with a longing to be engaged in those scientific pursuits. The experiment stations look to the colleges to train men for their work, and the farms need the trained investigators in the stations fully as much as they need for farmers on the farms.

Give the boy the real practical education and then let him take his natural bent, for if he has cut out for a farmer he will get to the farm eventually. It is the uneducated boys who drift hopelessly to the cities. The boy trained in a good agricultural college will always have a place open to his abilities, for as Mr. Carnegie once said: "The world is always on the hunt for men with educated minds and trained hands." As I have before said, this agricultural education is the hope of the South, whether the boys go back directly to the farm or not, for they will be a force in the advancement of the work wherever they go.